# NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, oppofite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1805. [*No.* 2237.


*From the* BOSTON CENTINEL.

## Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

### *HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1805.

### DEBATE

*Mr.* ALLEN's *Reſolution for diſmiſſing the Printers of the* PALLADIUM.

MR. Allen, (of Pittsfield) called up the order of the day, on the following reſolution, laid him on the table, on Friday laſt, viz.

"*Reſolved*, That the Printers of the *New-England Palladium*, having, ſince the commencement the preſent ſeſſion of this General Court, publ ed in their paper of Jan. 18, 1805, an indecent d libellous publication againſt the perſonal cha- ter of the Preſident of the United States, under title of the *Monarchy of Federaliſm*, be no further ployed as the Printers of this General Court."

Mr. Foxcraft (of New-Glouceſter) conceived, t the reſolution, did not embrace, in the word- of it, all the points of the publication com- ined of, which, if it meant the Preſident of the ited States, equally cenſured his *political* as his *ſonal* character; he therefore moved, that the ds "*and political*," be inſerted immediately r the word "*perſonal*;" which, after a ſhort verſation, was negatived.

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(*The Speaker then read the publication; the whole hich is too lengthy to be inſerted here, but we in- the following extracts, which are the parts com- ined of.*)

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If Mr. Adams had placed at the head of the ſury, a man, who had oppoſed the collection e public revenue, and was active at the com- cement of a rebellion, which coſt the United es upwards of a MILLION of DOLLARS, *he ld have been no monarchiſt, but a good genuine blican*, who nobly rewarded with public offi- the baſeſt *men*, becauſe they had been of moſt ce to him.

If Mr. Adams had taken off the taxes from ſugar, coaches, and other articles of luxury, h the *rich* only uſe, and refuſed to take taxes from ſalt, and other articles, which *poor* uſe, he would have been *no monarchiſt, a good Republican*, who did not wiſh *to take bread from the mouth of labour, nor to pamper Nabobs of the South, at the expence of their rn fellow-citizens*.

If Mr. Adams had expended *fifteen millions ollars*, in obtaining a doubtful title to an un- table wilderneſs; if he had attempted to proſ- the independence of the Judiciary, and per- te thoſe upright Judges, who were *a terror to doers*; if he had ſhewn an affection and regard criminals convicted of treaſon, and other enor- s crimes; if in ſelecting candidates for office, refuſed to conſider, whether they were honeſt, ther they were capable, &c but only aſked, they dupes, and ſubmiſſive vaſſals of my Vir- ian Junto.—If, in fine, he had been a coward, a mniator, a plagiariſt, a tame, ſpiritleſs animal, an who wrote pretty nonſenſe, and thought it fine writing, who, like the Jackdaw in the le, decorated himſelf with plumage that did belong to him, and though he made a fine w; if he had been a man without religion, a eſman without principle, and a patriot regard- leſs of his country's welfare, and entirely devoted to raiſe himſelf and his partizans upon the nation's ruin, then theſe Democrats would never have denounced him as *a monarchiſt*, but hailed him as *a genuine Republican*, in whoſe mercenary ſmiles they fought for the reward of their baſeneſs."

Mr. Allen then ſtated, that the object of his motion was the diſmiſſal of the Printers of the Palladium, from the employ of the Houſe, for having publiſhed the ſcandalous and libellous article juſt read. He had no deſign to infringe the freedom of the preſs. That freedom was guaranteed by the Conſtitution.

(*Here Mr. A. read the 16th article of the Bill of Rights, viz.* "*The Liberty of the preſs is eſſential to the ſecurity of freedom in a State; It ought not, therefore, to be reſtrained in this Commonwealth.*")

No perſon, he continued, could be a ſtronger advocate for the freedom of the preſs than he was; and if he had thought the reſolution on the table would have had the ſmalleſt tendency to reſtrain that freedom, he never would have moved it. But there was, he ſaid, a wide difference between the Liberty and Licentiouſneſs of the preſs—To check the one was as much a duty, as to ſupport the other. To ſhew what were the opinions of eminent men on the ſubject, he would, he ſaid, with the leave of the Houſe, read what the great Blackſtone ſays, in his Commentaries.

(*Mr. A. here read, from the work he mentioned, a number of paſſages, ſuch as are uſually adduced in Courts of Juſtice in caſes of libel.*)

Such, ſaid Mr. A. was the definition of the freedom of the preſs, by this celebrated Juriſprudent.—A perſon may print, as he may ſpeak, what he pleaſes; but he muſt be anſwerable for the conſequences, if he prints or ſpeaks to the wrong of another: And it was, he ſaid, a melancholy truth, that within the laſt few years, the licentiouſneſs of the preſs had been carried to a pitch hitherto unknown.—There was no character, however elevated;—no reputation, however ſupported by ſevere virtue, and continued public ſervices, againſt which the poiſonous arrows of detraction had not been hurled. If this was a growing evil, could there be a gentleman in that Houſe, he aſked, who could refuſe his aid in the application of ſome remedy?—This remedy he was endeavouring to preſcribe, in the motion before the Houſe.

It was true, he ſaid, that there were two other modes of remedy uſually reſorted to, for the puniſhment and prevention of falſe and ſcandalous publications; one by indictment; the other by an action of damage for ſlander.—But gentlemen, he ſaid, would recollect, that theſe modes of remedy had been tried, and he was ſorry to ſay, had been found ineffectual. The mode pointed out in the Reſolve on the table, was different from theſe two; and ſuch an one as he had hopes would be effectual.—It was highly to withdraw the patronage of the Houſe from Printers who had been guilty of publiſhing a libel ſo obſcene, indecent and falſe, as that juſt read from the chair. To ſhew that the publication was libellous, and the puniſhment of the Printers therefor, was no reſtraint on the liberty of the preſs, he begged the further permiſſion of the Houſe to read from the books ſome obſervations on the ſubject.

(*Here Mr. A. read a number of paſſages from Bacon's abridgment; ſome of which he dwelt on with much emphaſis.*)

Mr. A. Smith (of Boſton) called Mr. A. to order;—he obſerved, that the introduction of Blackſtone and other authorities might be proper in a Judicial Court, where the laws were in execution: But they were not applicable in a Legiſlative Court, met for the enaction of laws. He wiſhed for the opinion of the chair.

(*The Speaker ſaid, it was not ſtrictly parliamentary for gentlemen to read from books; but as it had before been permitted gentlemen to avail themſelves of the ſentiments of eminent men, as part of their ſpeeches, the gentleman would be indulged. Mr. Allen then completed the reading of his authorities.*)

Having thus defined the nature of libellous publications, he would, he ſaid, inquire, whether they had a right to puniſh their ſervants for publiſhing ſcandalous and libellous pieces; and whether Meſſrs. Young and Minns, as the Printers of the Houſe, were not its ſervants, and conſequently liable to puniſhment.—They ſay, he added, in the front of their paper, they are "*Printers to the State.*"—If they are, they are our ſervants.

(*The Speaker here informed Mr. A. that all the Printers of news-papers in the State had a right to take that title if they pleaſed, as by a reſolve they were all allowed a certain ſum, if they publiſhed the laws, &c. as they paſſed.*)

This information, obſerved Mr. A. did not effect his argument.—They were the ſervants of the Houſe:—And theſe men, he ſaid, had publiſhed an indecent and libellous communication againſt the perſonal character of the Preſident of the United States;—a few extracts from which he aſked leave to read; that the Houſe might be convinced, that their object could not be miſtaken.

(*Mr. Allen here read extracts from the publication complained of, but, as they were the ſame as thoſe inſerted in the preceding column, it is unnecessary to repeat them here.*)

It was not, Mr. A. ſaid, neceſſary to read further to convince every gentleman, who was the object of this libellous publication. It was not neceſſary he ſaid, that a man's name, at length ſhould be inſerted in a publication, to conſtitute it a libel upon him;—It was ſufficient if the alluſions to his character were ſuch as could not be miſtaken by the people at large, to render it a libel, and the authors of it liable to puniſhment.—At leaſt, he ſaid, this was all that was required in a Court of Juſtice. With regard to the publication in queſtion, the object of it could not be miſunderſtood.—There are pointed alluſions in it, to Mr. Jefferſon, as Governor of Virginia; to ſentences made uſe of by him, in his official communications and in a book publiſhed by him. Such alluſions, he ſaid, were indecent and libellous; and ought to excite the indignation of the Houſe. He inquired, whether any gentleman of that houſe, independent of his duty as a member, would patiently hear any friend of his calumniated in the manner the Firſt Magiſtrate of the Union was calumniated in this piece? He truſted there was not. He aſked whether any gentleman, who had a family, and whoſe females or daughters were in the habit of reading the public papers, would permit a paper containing ſuch matter to come into his houſe; or whether he would not diſcountenance ſuch publications, by withholding his patronage from the paper?—He truſted, there would but few gentlemen be found to defend or encourage a paper, in which ſo much of the vileſt and moſt deteſtable abuſe is to be found, as in that on the Speaker's table. It was true, Mr. A. obſerved, that this paper was not ſingly culpable;—the public papers for a number of years, had, he ſaid, abounded with ſimilar productions. But this, he contended, was no excuſe for the Printers in queſtion.—They ſtood particularly related to the Houſe;—its reputation was involved in their conduct; and it was their duty to ſee that their ſervants did nothing, with impunity, which would reflect diſgrace on the houſe.

Every citizen, Mr. A. ſaid, has a two-fold obligation to diſcharge; and has two-fold rights to protect. He owes to the government of the United States his allegiance: as well as the government of this State; and he ought to be ready to defend the rights of the one as the other. As Legiſlators therefore, as well as citizens, they were bound to ſee, that the general government, under which they lived, ſhould not be brought into contempt by libellous publications, without ſome effort to puniſh the authors of them. He again aſked, would honorable gentleman patiently bear to hear the good fame of a Member of that houſe traduced; or the reputation of the Chief Magiſtrate of the State, ſported with? He hoped they would not; and that they would diſcover equal readineſs to guard the reputation of the Preſident of the United States, and to diſcountenance his calumniators. If theſe printers, at a time, when the ſentiments of the people of Maſſachuſetts had been aſcertained by the mode preſcribed by the Legiſlature; and the reſult found to be an unanimous approbation of the conduct of the Chief Magiſtrate of the Union, by the vote of re-election: If, at this time, theſe ſervants of that Houſe, came forward with the indecent charges now on the table; are they not doubly culpable; and will it not, he aſked, reflect diſgrace on this Houſe, as Repreſentatives of the People, if they permit them any longer to eat the bread of the public. He contended, that the houſe had the ſame power to diſmiſs their Printers, as they had to diſmiſs their door-keeper. If the door-keeper ſhould come into the Houſe, and be guilty of indecent or unbecoming conduct, would not the houſe have the power to diſmiſs him? Certainly they would; juſt ſuch power, he contended, they had to diſmiſs their printers for ſending into the Houſe indecent papers.

But it may, ſaid Mr. A. be ſaid, the Houſe have contracted with their printers for a ſpecific time, and that therefore we cannot diſmiſs them without a breach of contract. He believed, that this was not the fact. By a reſolution of the two Houſes, the Clerks were empowered to contract with Meſſrs. Y. and M. to print from July to July: but no particular price was ſtipulated for the work. But a contract to be binding muſt be mutual. Suppoſe they ſhould refuſe to print for the Houſe, have we the power to compel them? Or ſhould they execute their work with bad types, on bad paper, and the printing be not legible, could we not diſmiſs them from our ſervice and employ others? He really thought they could.—Why then, ſaid Mr. A. cannot we alſo diſmiſs them, when they give currency, in our name as it were, to ſcandalous and libellous publications? If we do not ſhew ſome marks of our diſapprobation of ſuch publications, by our ſervants, we give a ſanction to them.

Mr. A. begged to be explicitly underſtood, that he did not ſtand forward the vindicator of the reputation of Thomas Jefferſon.—No, that he ſaid, muſt ſtand or fall on its own merits.—That reputation had been violently aſſailed, by numerous writers in the federal papers;—by "Burleigh," by "Hume," and others, infinitely more able than the writer in queſtion; and we had ſeen all their poiſonous arrows fall pointleſs at his feet. He was re-choſen by the almoſt unanimous ſuffrages of his fellow-citizens; and he thanked God, that his reputation could not be injured by any deciſion which could be made in that Houſe. Nevertheleſs, it was a duty which the Houſe owed to itſelf to ſay, that thoſe who had thus wantonly ſported with decency, ſhould not eat the bread of the public.—This he ſaid, could be done without any reſtraint on the liberty of the Preſs;—to which he again profeſſed himſelf a warm advocate.

Mr. Hulbert (of Sheffield) ſaid, the gentleman from Pittsfield began his addreſs to the houſe, on the ſubject of the motion now under conſideration, by reading from our Bill of Rights a declaration that "the liberty of the preſs is eſſential to the ſecurity of freedom, and ought not to be reſtrained in this Commonwealth." And he was pleaſed to cloſe his obſervations by expreſſing his tender regard for this high conſtitutional privilege, and proteſting againſt any intention to violate or infringe the ſame. How well theſe declarations, he ſaid, comported with the reſolution which that gentleman had laid upon the table, would, he thought, be readily decided.

The mover of this reſolution, ſaid Mr. H. has been kind enough to inform us that the charges inſinuated in the publication complained of, are aimed at Mr. Jefferſon. He declares that thoſe charges are indecent and libellous, and demands that the publiſhers of the ſame be no longer employed as the printers of this General Court. It was, therefore, ſaid Mr. Hulbert, the duty of this houſe to give the ſubject a full and ſerious diſcuſſion. It was, he contended, a ſubject intereſting to the Printers, who were implicated; it ought to be highly intereſting to Mr. Jefferſon; and it certainly would be ſo to the people of the United States.

Since this reſolution, continued Mr. H. was firſt read from the chair, he had carefully peruſed the publication in the *New-England Palladium*, under the title of "the Monarchy of Federaliſm." It was admitted that the charges contained in that publication were meant to be applied to Mr. Jefferſon.—Thoſe charges he had examined: and he begged leave to declare, and did moſt ſolemnly and ſincerely declare—that he believed that far the greater part, if not the whole of thoſe charges were ſubſtantially true and capable of indubitable proof. He ſaid he would not deny that he was happy in the opportunity of making that declaration—he would be willing to have it written in ſtars, and that he might never look up without beholding it. What, he added, is the publication complained of?

It is aſſerted, ſaid Mr. Hulbert, that Mr. Jefferſon, when Governor of Virginia, and when his State was invaded, like a daſtard, quitted his ſtation, and hid his head in a cave. This, he ſaid may not be literally true; but he was convinced that it was true in ſubſtance. Mr. Simms, and Mr. Powell two very reſpectable citizens of Virginia, he ſaid, had in public addreſſes, proclaimed to the world this diſgraceful fact. They had declared, that when Colonel Tarleton, with the Britiſh light-horſe, entered Virginia, and purſued the aſſembly to Charlotteſville, Mr. Jefferſon, who was then Governor of Virginia, inſtead of attempting to defend the Commonwealth, ſuddenly and unexpectedly reſigned his office; fled for ſafety, and left the Commonwealth at that hour of confuſion and diſtreſs to elect another Governor. He was told that Col. Tarleton, on his return to England ſneeringly publiſhed the ſame fact. And he had been informed, but he would not vouch for the correctneſs of the information, that Mr. Nicholas, a diſtinguiſhed citizen of Virginia, once moved in the Legiſlative Aſſembly of that State an impeachment againſt Mr. Jefferſon for the ſame puſillanimous conduct. He was certain, he continued, that this accuſation againſt Mr. Jefferſon had been publiſhed by men highly reſpected for their talents and virtue—who reſided in Virginia at the time the tranſaction is ſaid to have taken place, and muſt have had means of correct information. He preſumed they publiſhed the truth. Let it be remembered, he ſaid, that at the time Mr. Jefferſon abandoned his poſt upon the invaſion of his State, he was Governor of Virginia, and of courſe commander in chief of the Militia of that Commonwealth. Let us not, he continued, forget that Mr. Jefferſon is now Preſident of the United States, commander in chief of our army and navy, and of all our militia, when called into actual ſervice. May Heaven preſerve us from invaſion!

No one will deny, ſaid Mr. H. that Mr. Jefferſon has publiſhed to the world that "it does me no injury for my neighbour to ſay that there are twenty Gods, or no God. It neither picks my pocket, nor breaks my leg."

[*Mr. H. was here interrupted by Mr. Sprague, who contended that he had miſrepreſented what Mr. Jefferſon had ſaid.—Mr. H. then read the words from the book.*]

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THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1805.

### DEBATE

*On Mr.* ALLEN's *Reſolution for diſmiſſing the Printers of the* PALLADIUM.

MR. Allen, (of Pittſfield) called up the order of the day, on the following reſolution, laid by him on the table, on Friday laſt, viz.

"*Reſolved*, That the Printers of the *New-England Palladium*, having, ſince the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion of this General Court, publiſhed in their paper of Jan. 18, 1805, an indecent and libellous publication againſt the perſonal character of the Preſident of the United States, under the title of the *Monarchy of Federaliſm*, be no further employed as the Printers of this General Court."

Mr. Foxcraft (of New-Gloucester) conceived, that the reſolution, did not embrace, in the wording of it, all the points of the publication complained of, which, if it meant the Preſident of the United States, equally cenſured his *political* as his *perſonal* character; he therefore moved, that the words "*and political*," be inſerted immediately after the word "*perſonal*;" which, after a ſhort converſation, was negatived.

Mr. Allen then laid on the table, the Palladium of the 18th January, and requeſted, that the publication of which he complained, might be read from the Chair.

(*The Speaker then read the publication; the whole of which is too lengthy to be inſerted here, but we inſert the following extracts, which are the parts complained of.*)

"If Mr. Adams had been Governor of Virginia, and when his State was invaded, had, like a daſtard, quitted his ſtation and hid his head in a cave, he would have been *no monarchiſt*, but a *good Republican*.

"If Mr. Adams had borrowed of a friend, a ſum of paper money, when it was nearly at par, and afterwards paid his friend, the ſame nominal ſum, when it had depreciated more than fifty per cent. he would have been a clever, honeſt man, no *monarchiſt*, but a *good Republican*.

"If Mr. Adams had written a book, in which he ſeemed to ſay, it was no matter, whether there were twenty Gods or one—and if he had invited the vileſt Blaſphemer and Infidel, that ever diſgraced the world, to come to this country, in a National ſhip, he would have been *no monarchiſt*, but a *good chriſtian* and a fine *Jefferſonian Republican*.

"If Mr. Adams had aſſailed the domeſtic happineſs of Mr. Walker, and after a failure in ſo honorable an attempt, had taken to his boſom a fable damſel, *who secreted more by the glands than by the kidneys*, he would have been *no monarchiſt*, but a *good Republican*.

"If Mr. Adams, inſtead of creating a reſpectable navy, which might have been of great ſervice to his fellow-citizens, and protected their property from lawleſs depredation, had diſmantled and ſold, at a great loſs, moſt of the few national veſſels we poſſeſſed; if from puſillanimity, or any other contemptible motive, he had let a large number of our fellow-citizens ſuffer, for a conſiderable length of time, all the horrors of a Tripoline captivity; if he had invented dry-docks to rot our ſhips, and many gun-boats to ſcare crows, and govern *peaceful waters, he would have been no monarchiſt, but a wiſe, prudent, humane, genuine Republican.*

"If Mr. Adams had hired a baſe calumniator, one Callender for inſtance, to invent the moſt ſcandalous lies, and circulate the vileſt falſhoods concerning the immortal Waſhington, and every other good man in this Country, he *would have been no monarchiſt, but a good Republican.*

"If Mr. Adams, with all the ſycophancy of a coward, had complimented the uſurpation of the moſt abſolute deſpot and tyrant in Europe, with the ſoothing appellation of "*enlightened government*," he would have been no *favorer of monarchy or deſpotism, but, forſooth, a bold, independent Republican*, who ſincerely contemned Kings and Emperors, and had much regard for *infuriated man, who ſought, through blood and ſlaughter, his long-loſt liberty.*

"If Mr. Adams had placed at the head of the Treaſury, a man, who had oppoſed the collection of the public revenue, and was active at the commencement of a rebellion, which coſt the United States upwards of a MILLION of DOLLARS, *he would have been no monarchiſt, but a good genuine Republican*, who nobly rewarded with public offices the baſeſt men, becauſe they had been of moſt ſervice to him.

"If Mr. Adams had taken off the taxes from loaf-ſugar, coaches, and other articles of luxury, which the *rich* only uſe, and refuſed to take off taxes from ſalt, and other articles, which the *poor* uſe, he would have been *no monarchiſt, a good Republican*, who did not wiſh *to take the bread from the mouth of labour, nor to pamper the Nabobs of the South, at the expence of their Northern fellow-citizens.*

"If Mr. Adams had expended *fifteen millions of dollars*, in obtaining a doubtful title to an unprofitable wilderneſs; if he had attempted to proſtrate the independence of the Judiciary, and perſecute thoſe upright Judges, who were *a terror to evil doers*; if he had ſhewn an affection and regard for criminals convicted of treaſon, and other enormous crimes; if in ſelecting candidates for office, he refuſed to conſider, whether they were honeſt, whether they were capable, &c. but only aſked, are they dupes, and ſubmiſſive vaſſals of my Virginian Junto.—If, in fine, he had been a coward, a calumniator, a plagiariſt, a tame, ſpiritleſs animal, a man who wrote pretty nonſenſe, and thought it was fine writing, who, like the Jackdaw in the fable, decorated himſelf with plumage that did not belong to him, and thought he made a fine ſhew; if he had been a man without religion, a profeſſman without principle, and a patriot regardleſs of his country's welfare, and entirely devoted to raiſe himſelf and his partizans upon the nation's ruin, then theſe Democrats would never have denounced him as *a monarchiſt*, but hailed him as *a genuine Republican*, in whoſe mercenary ſmiles they ſought for the reward of their baſeneſs."

Mr. Allen then ſtated, that the object of his motion was the diſmiſſal of the Printers of the Palladium, from the employ of the Houſe, for having publiſhed the ſcandalous and libellous article juſt read. He had no deſign to infringe the freedom of the preſs. That freedom was guaranteed by the Conſtitution.

(*Here Mr. A. read the 16th article of the Bill of Rights, viz. "The Liberty of the preſs is eſſential to the ſecurity of freedom in a State: It ought not, therefore, to be reſtrained in this Commonwealth."*)

No perſon, he continued, could be a ſtronger advocate for the freedom of the preſs than he was; and if he had thought the reſolution on the table would have had the ſmalleſt tendency to reſtrain that freedom, he never would have moved it. But there was, he ſaid, a wide difference between the Liberty and Licentiouſneſs of the preſs—To check the one was as much a duty, as to ſupport the other. To ſhew what were the opinions of eminent men on the ſubject, he would, he ſaid, with the leave of the Houſe, read what the great Blackſtone ſays, in his Commentaries.

(*Mr. A. here read, from the work he mentioned, a number of paſſages, ſuch as are uſually adduced in Courts of Juſtice in caſes of libel.*)

Such, ſaid Mr. A was the definition of the freedom of the preſs, by this celebrated Juriſprudent.—A perſon may print, as he may ſpeak, what he pleaſes; but he muſt be anſwerable for the conſequences, if he prints or ſpeaks to the wrong of another: And it was, he ſaid, a melancholy truth, that within the laſt few years, the licentiouſneſs of the preſs had been carried to a pitch hitherto unknown.—There was no character, however elevated;—no reputation, however ſupported by ſevere virtue, and continued public ſervices, againſt which the poiſonous arrows of detraction had not been hurled. If this was a growing evil, could there be a gentleman in that Houſe, he aſked, who could refuſe his aid in the application of ſome remedy?—This remedy he was endeavouring to preſcribe, in the motion before the Houſe.

It was true, he ſaid, that there were two other modes of remedy uſually reſorted to, for the puniſhment and prevention of falſe and ſcandalous publications; one by indictment; the other by an action of damage for ſlander.—But gentlemen, he ſaid, would recollect, that theſe modes of remedy had been tried, and he was ſorry to ſay, had been found ineffectual. The mode pointed out in the Reſolve on the table, was different from theſe two; and ſuch an one as he had hopes would be efficacious.—It was ſimply to withdraw the patronage of the Houſe from Printers who had been guilty of publiſhing a libel ſo obſcene, indecent and falſe, as that juſt read from the chair. To ſhew that the publication was libellous, and the puniſhment of the Printers therefor, was no reſtraint on the liberty of the preſs, he begged the further permiſſion of the Houſe to read from the books ſome obſervations on the ſubject.

(*Here Mr. A. read a number of paſſages from Bacon's abridgment; ſome of which he dwelt on with much emphaſis.*)

Mr. A. Smith (of Boſton) called Mr. A. to order;—he obſerved, that the introduction of Blackſtone and other authorities might be proper in a Judicial Court, where the laws were in execution: But they were not applicable in a Legiſlative Court, met for the enaction of laws. He wiſhed for the opinion of the chair.

(*The Speaker ſaid, it was not ſtrictly parliamentary for gentlemen to read from books; but as it had before been permitted gentlemen to avail themſelves of the ſentiments of eminent men, as part of their ſpeeches, the gentleman would be indulged. Mr. Allen then completed the reading of his authorities.*)

Having thus defined the nature of libellous publications, he would, he ſaid, inquire, whether they had a right to puniſh their ſervants for publiſhing ſcandalous and libellous pieces; and whether Meſſrs. Young and Minns, as the Printers of the Houſe, were not its ſervants, and conſequently liable to puniſhment.—They ſay, he added, in the front of their paper, they are "*Printers to the State.*"—If they are, they are our ſervants.

(*The Speaker here informed Mr. A. that all the Printers of news-papers in the State had a right to take that title if they pleaſed, as by a reſolve they were all allowed a certain ſum, if they publiſhed the laws, &c. as they paſſed.*)

This information, obſerved Mr. A did not effect his argument.—They were the ſervants of the Houſe:—And theſe men, he ſaid, had publiſhed an indecent and libellous communication againſt the perſonal character of the Preſident of the United States;—a few extracts from which he aſked leave to read; that the Houſe might be convinced, that their object could not be miſtaken.

(*Mr. Allen here read extracts from the publication complained of, but, as they were the ſame as thoſe inſerted in the preceding column, it is unneceſsary to repeat them here.*)

It was not, Mr. A. ſaid, neceſſary to read further to convince every gentleman, who was the object of this libellous publication. It was not neceſſary he ſaid, that a man's name, at length ſhould be inſerted in a publication, to conſtitute it a libel upon him;—It was ſufficient if the alluſions to his character were ſuch as could not be miſtaken by the people at large, to render it a libel, and the authors of it liable to puniſhment.—At leaſt, he ſaid, this was all that was required in a Court of Juſtice. With regard to the publication in queſtion, the object of it could not be miſunderſtood.—There are pointed alluſions in it, to Mr. Jefferſon, as Governor of Virginia; to ſentences made uſe of by him, in his official communications and in a book publiſhed by him. Such alluſions, he ſaid, were indecent and libellous; and ought to excite the indignation of the Houſe. He inquired, whether any gentleman of that houſe, independent of his duty as a member, would patiently hear any friend of his calumniated in the manner the Firſt Magiſtrate of the Union was calumniated in this piece? He truſted there was not. He aſked, whether any gentleman, who had a family, and whoſe females or daughters, were in the habit of reading the public papers, would permit a paper containing ſuch matter to come into his houſe; or whether he would not diſcountenance ſuch publications, by withholding his patronage from the paper?—He truſted, there would but few gentlemen be found to defend, or encourage a paper, in which ſo much of the vileſt and moſt deteſtable abuſe is to be found, as in that on the Speaker's table. It was true, Mr. A. obſerved, that this paper was not ſingly culpable;—the public papers for a number of years, had, he ſaid, abounded with ſimilar productions. But this, he contended, was no excuſe for the Printers in queſtion.—They ſtood particularly related to the Houſe;—its reputation was involved in their conduct; and it was their duty to ſee that their ſervants did nothing, with impunity, which would reflect diſgrace on the houſe.

Every citizen, Mr. A. ſaid, has a two-fold obligation to diſcharge; and has two-fold rights to protect. He owes to the government of the United States his allegiance: as well as the government of this State; and he ought to be ready to defend the rights of the one as the other. As Legiſlators therefore, as well as citizens, they were bound to ſee, that the general government, under which they lived, ſhould not be brought into contempt by libellous publications, without ſome effort to puniſh the authors of them. He again aſked, would honorable gentleman patiently bear to hear the good fame of a Member of that houſe traduced; or the reputation of the Chief Magiſtrate of the State, ſported with? He hoped they would not; and that they would diſcover equal readineſs to guard the reputation of the Preſident of the United States; and to diſcountenance his calumniators. If theſe printers, at a time, when the ſentiments of the people of Maſſachuſetts had been aſcertained by the mode preſcribed by the Legiſlature; and the reſult found to be an unanimous approbation of the conduct of the Chief Magiſtrate of the Union, by the vote of re-election: If, at this time, theſe ſervants of that Houſe, came forward with the indecent charges now on the table; are they not doubly culpable; and will it not, he aſked, reflect diſgrace on this Houſe, as Repreſentatives of the People, if they permit them any longer to eat the bread of the public. He contended, that the houſe had the ſame power to diſmiſs their Printers, as they had to diſmiſs their door-keeper. If the door-keeper ſhould come into the Houſe, and be guilty of indecent or unbecoming conduct, would not the houſe have the power to diſmiſs him? Certainly they would; juſt ſuch power, he contended, they had to diſmiſs their printers for ſending into the Houſe indecent papers.

But it may, ſaid Mr. A. be ſaid, the Houſe have contracted with their printers for a ſpecific time, and that therefore we cannot diſmiſs them without a breach of contract. He believed, that this was not the fact. By a reſolution of the two Houſes, the Clerks were empowered to contract with Meſſrs. Y. and M. to print from July to July: but no particular price was ſtipulated for the work. But a contract to be binding muſt be mutual. Suppoſe they ſhould refuſe to print for the Houſe, have we the power to compel them? Or ſhould they execute their work with bad types, on bad paper, and the printing be not legible, could we not diſmiſs them from our ſervice and employ others? He really thought they could.—Why then, ſaid Mr. A. cannot we alſo diſmiſs them, when they give currency, in our name as it were, to ſcandalous and libellous publications? If we do not ſhew ſome marks of our diſapprobation of ſuch publications, by our ſervants, we give a ſanction to them.

Mr. A. begged to be explicitly underſtood, that he did not ſtand forward the vindicator of the reputation of Thomas Jefferſon.—No, that he ſaid, muſt ſtand or fall on its own merits.—That reputation had been violently aſſailed, by numerous writers in the federal papers;—by "Burleigh," by "Hume," and others, infinitely more able than the writer in queſtion; and we had ſeen all their poiſonous arrows fall pointleſs at his feet. He was re-choſen by the almoſt unanimous ſuffrages of his fellow-citizens; and he thanked God, that his reputation could not be injured by any deciſion which could be made in that Houſe: Nevertheleſs, it was a duty which the Houſe owed to itſelf to ſay, that thoſe who had thus wantonly ſported with decency, ſhould not eat the bread of the public.—This he ſaid, could be done without any reſtraint on the liberty of the Preſs;—to which he again profeſſed himſelf a warm advocate.

Mr. Hulbert (of Sheffield) ſaid, the gentleman from Pittsfield began his addreſs to the houſe, on the ſubject of the motion now under conſideration, by reading from our Bill of Rights a declaration that "the liberty of the preſs is eſſential to the ſecurity of freedom, and ought not to be reſtrained in this Commonwealth." And he was pleaſed to cloſe his obſervations by expreſſing his tender regard for this high conſtitutional privilege, and proteſting againſt any intention to violate or infringe the ſame. How well theſe declarations, he ſaid, comported with the reſolution which that gentleman had laid upon the table, would, he thought, be readily decided.

The mover of this reſolution, ſaid Mr. H. has been kind enough to inform us that the charges inſinuated in the publication complained of, are aimed at Mr. Jefferſon. He declares that thoſe charges are indecent and libellous, and demands that the publiſhers of the ſame be no longer employed as the printers of this General Court. It was, therefore, ſaid Mr. Hulbert, the duty of this houſe to give the ſubject a full and ſerious diſcuſſion. It was, he contended, a ſubject intereſting to the Printers, who were implicated; it ought to be highly intereſting to Mr. Jefferſon; and it certainly would be ſo to the people of the United States.

Since this reſolution, continued Mr. H. was firſt read from the chair, he had carefully peruſed the publication in the *New-England Palladium*, under the title of "the Monarchy of Federaliſm." It was admitted that the charges contained in that publication were meant to be applied to Mr. Jefferſon.—Thoſe charges he had examined: and he begged leave to declare, and did moſt ſolemnly and ſincerely declare—that he believed that far the greater part, if not the whole of thoſe charges were ſubſtantially true and capable of undeniable proof. He ſaid he would not deny that he was happy in the opportunity of making that declaration—he would be willing to have it written in ſtars, and that he might never look up without beholding it. What, he added, is the publication complained of?

It is aſſerted, ſaid Mr. Hulbert, that Mr. Jefferſon, when Governor of Virginia, and when his State was invaded, like a daſtard, quitted his ſtation, and hid his head in a cave. This, he ſaid may not be literally true; but he was convince tha it was true in ſubſtance. Mr. Simms, and Mr. Powell two very reſpectable citizens of Virginia, he ſaid, had in public addreſſes, proclaimed to the world this diſgraceful fact. They had declared, that when Colonel Tarleton, with the Britiſh light-horſe, entered Virginia, and purſued the aſſembly to Charlotteſville, Mr. Jefferſon, who was then Governor of Virginia, inſtead of attempting to defend the Commonwealth, ſuddenly and unexpectedly reſigned his office; fled for ſafety, and left the Commonwealth at that hour of confuſion and diſtreſs to elect another Governor. He was told that Col. Tarleton, on his return to England ſneeringly publiſhed the ſame fact. And he had been informed, but he would not vouch for the correctneſs of the information, that Mr. Nicholas, a diſtinguiſhed citizen of Virginia, once moved in the Legiſlative Aſſembly of that State an impeachment againſt Mr. Jefferſon for the ſame puſillanimous conduct. He was certain he continued, that this accuſation againſt Mr. Jefferſon had been publiſhed by men highly reſpected for their talents and virtue—who reſided in Virginia at the time the tranſaction is ſaid to have taken place, and muſt have had means of correct information. He preſumed they publiſhed the truth. Let it be remembered, he ſaid, that at the time Mr. Jefferſon abandoned his poſt upon the invaſion of his State, he was Governor of Virginia, and of courſe commander in chief of the Militia of that Commonwealth. Let us not, he continued, forget that Mr. Jefferſon is now Preſident of the United States, commander in chief of our army and navy, and of all our militia, when called into actual ſervice. May Heaven preſerve us from invaſion!

No one will deny, ſaid Mr. H. that Mr. Jefferſon has publiſhed to the world that "it does me no injury for my neighbour to ſay that there are twenty Gods, or *no* God. It neither picks my pocket, nor breaks my leg."

[*Mr. H. was here interrupted by Mr. Sprague, who contended that he had miſrepreſented what Mr. Jefferſon had ſaid.—Mr. H. then read the words from the book.*]

Mr. H. then said, it appeared that he was correct. Is then, he asked, a belief in the existence of a God of no importance to the peace and welfare of society? He hoped there was no gentleman in the House who was ready to advocate this alarming doctrine. It was a doctrine refuted by the practice of all nations, and all ages. In all governments on earth it had been, he said, found necessary to introduce some system of religion; and strongly to inculcate a belief of the existence of an over ruling power. It was true, he said, that an experiment of the contrary had lately been made in France. By a national decree all religion had been abolished—the idea of a God discarded—and it had been impiously inscribed over the entrance into all the burying places in France, that "*Death was an everlasting sleep.*" Had Mr. Jefferson, he said, been in that unhappy country, he might have felt the pernicious consequences of his favourite doctrine. If that doctrine had not there broken any legs, it had severed the heads of thousands from their shoulders, and picked their pockets.

Does any one doubt, asked Mr. H. that Mr. Jefferson invited Thomas Paine, to leave France, and return to the United States? Let him hear his letter, and he will doubt no more.

[*Mr. H. here read Mr. Jefferson's letter to Paine, from "You expressed a wish," &c. to the end*]

Is this, he asked, the language of cold indifference? Is it the language of ordinary civility? No, he said, it was the ardent expression of high esteem and affectionate attachment for one of the most unprincipled and abandoned of the human race; for one who had published the most infamous libels upon the character of our beloved Washington—one, who at the very time he received this letter, was inventing new horrors for the French revolution; was endeavouring to corrupt and disorganise all the governments of the earth, and was openly and blasphemously reviling the blessed Saviour of the world. —These, he said, were the *useful labours* for which Thomas Paine was to reap a reward in the thankfulness of nations. These were the useful labours which he was invited by Mr. Jefferson to repeat in this country.

It has been said, continued Mr. H. that the writings of Thomas Paine were useful to this country in the commencement of our revolution. So were the exertions of Benedict Arnold. Both were once useful men.—Both turned traitors to their country!

I have endeavored, said Mr. H. to obtain correct information, concerning the alledged attempt of Mr. Jefferson to seduce the wife of Mr. Walker. He begged to be permitted to state what he considered unquestionable facts. Mr. Walker had long considered Mr. Jefferson a confidential and faithful friend, and as such had gladly and familiarly admitted him into his family. Taking advantage of this familiarity, Mr. Jefferson treacherously and basely attempted the honour of Mrs. Walker. Mr. Walker, ignorant of this vile conduct of his supposed friend, having written his will, in which he had named Mr. Jefferson, as executor, read the same to Mrs. Walker for her approbation. On hearing Mr. Jefferson mentioned in the will, she could no longer suppress her feelings, but bursting into tears, disclosed to Mr. Walker, his vile attempt; his name was struck out of the will, and Mr. Walker wrote him a letter demanding satisfaction for the affront he had offered.—The letter was delivered to Mr. Jefferson by General Lee. Mr. Jefferson did not deny the fact, but wrote a letter to Mr. Walker confessing the crime and humbly begging pardon. This statement Mr. H. said, he did not hesitate to say, was substantially true. He was convinced that such evidence could easily be obtained as would leave not a doubt on an unprejudiced mind.

Mr. Jefferson, continued he, is accused of having taken to his bosom a "*sable damsel.*" He would not decide whether this charge be true or false. It has been very currently reported, and rarely denied. But he felt, he said no disposition to scrutinise this charge. If it be true, it is to be presumed, that Mr. Jefferson considers it excusable. He was told that the custom of the country where Mr. Jefferson resides, warranted the practice, and, *de gustibus non est disputandum.*

It is a fact, said Mr. H. that by the advice of Mr. Jefferson, a considerable part of our navy, had heretofore been dismantled. It would be left to the people of the United States to decide, whether this was a wise or an ill advised measure, and they would determine whether Mr. Jefferson had not constantly shewn a bitter enmity against our infant navy. It was well known, and deeply lamented that a large number of our fellow-citizens were now, and for a long time had been suffering all the horrors of a Tripoline captivity. But whether this misfortune be owing to the mismanagement of Mr. Jefferson was matter of opinion. The admirers of the President must determine for themselves. It had been his constant opinion, he said, that our naval force in the Mediterranean has never been adequate to the service required. This opinion had been frequently expressed by gentlemen who had the best means of information on the subject. He was told it has been expressed by those who have commanded our expeditions against the Barbary powers, and he thought the opinion was fatally confirmed by the loss of the Philadelphia Frigate, and the captivity of many of our brave fellow-citizens.

Gentlemen are offended, said Mr. H. because the President is charged with having invented dry-docks to rot our ships. It was true, he said, that this was a very irritating subject, and it was to be presumed that Mr. Jefferson, and his friends would gladly consign it to oblivion. But we have, he continued, a right to form our own opinions on this subject. Taking the liberty of judging for himself, he had always thought it the invention of *dry-docks* had any merit, it was that of being calculated to ease and disburden a groaning treasury of that insupportable load of money, which the President so frequently tells the people his administration has accumulated. Every one knows the fate of this project. When it was proposed to Congress, the warmest and most servile friends of Mr. Jefferson received it coldly; and others of his friends openly expressed their surprise and chagrin. He well remembered that the gentleman who at that time did the people of Berkshire the honour to represent them in Congress, insinuated that it was a visionary project, and declared that its success was at least problematical. In a word, he said, the proposition of Dry-Docks was scouted out of Congress. And he asked, shall the Printers suffer for having merely suggested an opinion sanctioned by a majority of Congress?

It was, he said, to be presumed that no member of the House was ignorant of the fact that the *Gun Boats* belonging to the United States were invented and recommended by Mr. Jefferson. If there could be any question concerning these *Gun-Boats* it must be, he said, whether they are a profit or a disgrace to our country. It was said that they were made to navigate the Mississippi during the *occlusion* of the port of New-Orleans. But they were not now required for that service. Fifteen millions of dollars he said had made that promising, that glorious country our own; the *occlusion* of the port had ceased, and these poor Gun-Boats finding nothing to do on the waters, were lately, like the Windham frogs, travelling over our dry lands.

One of the most serious charges he said, that had ever been brought against Mr. Jefferson, was that of having paid the infamous Callender for writing that vile and detestable book intitled "*The Prospect before us*"—a book containing the most bitter libels upon our beloved Washington, and other great and good men, and fraught with the most scandalous invectives against the Federal Administration of the Government, and against even the Constitution of the United States. Bold and shocking, he said, as this accusation might appear, it had the strongest evidence to support it. We have, said he, the declarations of Callender, that before he published the first volume of the "*Prospect before us*," Mr. Jefferson, having seen the proof sheets of that book, and being pleased with their contents, sent him a letter thanking him for the service he was rendering his country, and informing him that he had directed Mr. George Jefferson to pay him fifty dollars. In addition to this, Callender has declared that when the first part of the second volume of the "*Prospect before us*" was published, Mr. Jefferson sent him, unsolicited, fifty dollars more. But, he said, the declarations of Callender were not the only evidence we have in this case. The letters which Callender had received from Mr. Jefferson on the subject of the "*Prospect before us*" were deposited by him in the hands of a gentleman, [Mr. Davis] in Virginia, who was perfectly acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson, and that gentleman has declared that he is convinced beyond a doubt, that the letters were written by Mr. Jefferson. Many other gentlemen who are familiarly acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson, have examined the letters, and are clearly of the same opinion. Mr. H. said, he did not hesitate to declare to this House, that *he believed the charge to be true.* He then asked permission to read from the "*Prospect before us.*" And first says Mr. H. we will see what this man, paid by Mr. Jefferson, says, on the Constitution of the United States:—

"The Federal Constitution was crammed down the gullet of America. The longer we examine, the harder we shall find it to prove what America has gained by this government."

"Every Virginian who values his freedom, should prepare himself to meet the worst that may happen. He should perfect himself in the use of the musket, with as much diligence as the devotee learns his catechism."

"Men of Virginia, this is the glorious government which draws from your pockets twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, besides the net seven millions of dollars that we annually sink on the price of your labour."

We will next see, what he says of the late Federal Administrations:—

"Under the old confederation, matters never were, nor could have been, so wretchedly conducted, as under the successive Monarchs of Braintree and Mount-Vernon. Take your choice between Adams, War and Beggary, and Jefferson, Peace and Plenty."

Next, said Mr. H. we will see, what he says of our illustrious and beloved Washington.

"For years together, the *Grand Lama* of federal adoration, the immaculate Divinity of Mount-Vernon, approved of and subscribed every one of their (paper jobbers) *blackest* measures."

"This speech completely unmasks the *scandalous hypocrisy* of Washington." "Mr. Adams has only completed the *scene of frauds*, which Mr. Washington began." "He could not have committed a more pure and net *violation of his oath.*" "By his own account, he was twice a TRAITOR." "The extravagant popularity of this citizen reflects the utmost *disgrace* on the discernment of America." "He authorized the *robbery and ruin* of his own army."

And lastly, said Mr. H. not to tire the House, he would read what this hireling says of the venerable sage of Quincy:—

"This hoary-headed incendiary bawls out, to arms!" "Alas, he is *not* an object of envy, but of compassion and—of *horror!*"

"John Adams—that scourge, that scorn, that out-cast of America."

"We have been governed, by the most execrable of all *aboverunners.*" "He is, in private life, one of the most *egregious fools* upon the continent."

"He (the future historian) will enquire, by what species of madness, America submitted to accept, as her President, a person *without abilities* and *without virtue*; a being, alike incapable of attracting either tenderness, or esteem!"

"Are you solicitous, my friend, that your wife should want a shirt to her back, &c. vote for the man of *Braintree*; but if you are desirous to live in peace and plenty, to keep your money for your own purposes, then go—fly—and as you value soul and body—vote for the Jefferson ticket!"

These, said Mr. H. are some of those abominable libels, for writing which, Mr. Jefferson paid Callender one hundred dollars, and, in open violation of the constitution, remitted to that wretch a fine of two hundred dollars, inflicted upon him for vilely calumniating Mr. Adams. Let gentlemen, he said, candidly consider these things, and he trusted they would not again *compel* to investigate the character of Mr. Jefferson.

Will any member of this House, he asked, approve of the compliment which Mr. Jefferson was lately pleased to bestow upon the Gallic *First Consul?* Will it be pretended that France was then blessed with an "*enlightened government?*" He hoped not. It was then a government swimming in blood. It was administered by a man whose ambition was a pestilence to the world;—one who had once solemnly sworn *eternal hatred to monarchy, and eternal love to republics*, and who, notwithstanding that oath, had demolished every republic in Europe; and instead of dethroning a single monarch, had added a *King of Etruria* to the list of crowned heads, and who then was vociferating liberty and equality, with one foot mounting an imperial throne. Surely, said he, such a man did not deserve a compliment from the Chief Magistrate of the *only* Republic remaining on earth.

Are, said Mr. H. the Printers of the New-England Palladium to be deprived of important privileges, for having insinuated that Mr. Gallatin, who is now at the head of the Treasury of the United States, opposed the collection of the public revenue, and fomented an insurrection which cost the general government a million of dollars? Is there a single member of the House, who does not, at this day, fully believe the charge? The official communications, he said, which were made to Congress on the subject of the insurrection are convincing proof of the fact. The records of the whiskey-insurrection clubs will shew that Gallatin was their *Secretary!*—If gentlemen, he said, wanted any further evidence on the subject, let them call on Duane. He has boldly published the fact—he has told the truth.

We are, continued Mr. H. officially informed that Louisiana had been purchased by the President, and that the United States are bound to pay *fifteen millions* of dollars for the same. The friends, he said, of the present administration may say that this was a wise measure. But he could but declare that while he could discern but few benefits, he thought he discovered many serious and lasting evils in that purchase. It was adding a vast extent of territory to a republic already too much extended. It had greatly increased the national debt, and extended to a very alarming degree executive patronage.—In a word, he considered *Louisiana the grave of the Union.*

It will be readily admitted, he said, that it was a serious thing to charge the chief magistrate of our country with an affection for criminals convicted of enormous crimes. A subject like that ought to be treated with great candor. If Mr. Jefferson's conduct toward Callender and Duane had not manifested an affection and regard for the blackest of criminals, he must conscientiously declare that he knew of nothing that would.

That the United States are at present governed by an aristocratic *Junto*, under the influence and direction of Mr. Jefferson, was a fact, he said, which was not merely insinuated in the publication complained of, but which was loudly proclaimed in every part of the union, by men who are now, or *lately* have been, in the councils of the nation, and who were no friends to the former administrations. It had been declared in Kentucky, by Mr. Davis, the gentleman who took much pleasure in declaring that the "*sun of federalism had set forever*," and who, when that sun had set, found himself grouping in darkness. The existence of this Aristocratic junto had been repeatedly published, and boldly reprobated by Mr. Butler, of South-Carolina, and Mr. Elliot of Vermont; and we may add the testimony of Mr. Lyon. That this charge was true, he said, he had no doubt; and if true, it ought to be seriously considered.

He hoped that he should be excused for having detained the house so long. He had only to add that in his opinion, the Printers of the New England Palladium, instead of meriting censure for the publication mentioned in the resolution on the table, were entitled to the esteem not only of the house, but of all good and honest men.

## NOTE.

☞ The following is the extract from the letter sent by Mr. Jefferson to Tom Paine, in 1801, by Mr. Dawson, viz.

"You expressed a wish in your letter, to return to America, by a national ship: Mr. Dawson, who brings over the Treaty, and who will present you this letter, is charged with orders to the Captain of the Maryland, to receive and accommodate you back, if you can be ready to depart at so short a warning. You will, in general, find us returned to sentiments worthy of former times; in these it will be your glory to have steadily laboured, and with as much effect as any man living.—That you may live long, to continue your useful labours, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer.—Accept the assurances of my high esteem, and affectionate attachment.

THO. JEFFERSON.

*(To be continued.)*

## LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*By an arrival at this Port, from Bristol.*

LONDON, December 17, 1804.

### *WAR WITH SPAIN.*

WE have long assured our readers that war with Spain was inevitable. We have now to state, that *the die is finally cast*, and that letters of marque and reprisal, which have for several days past been prepared, will immediately be issued. The chevalier D'Anduaga, the Spanish ambassador at our court, has received his passports, and sets out this day, on his return to Spain, accompanied by Gen. O'Farrell, an officer in the Spanish service.—The grounds of war will shortly be made known to the nation by ministers; and, if we are correctly informed, a stronger case than that which will be presented has rarely been made out on any similar occasion.—Fast sailing vessels are immediately to be dispatched to our different settlements abroad.—There being no Spanish vessels at present in our ports, excepting those under detention by our cruizers, no order for an embargo will of course be issued. A vessel is just arrived at Sadgate creek, which sailed from Cadiz, on the 20th ult. with only half a cargo, in consequence of an intimation from the British consul, that he did not consider it safe for English vessels to remain in that port, an order for an embargo being hourly expected. Six British men of war, of different descriptions, were then cruising off Cadiz.

December 21.

The Spanish Minister left town on the 19th inst. on his return to Spain.

We stated a few days since, that the affairs of England and Spain were rapidly approaching to a crisis, and it now appears confirmed by the following extract of a letter from Madrid, of the date of Nov. 20th, that Mr Frere actually quitted that capital on the 14th.—The letter states:—

"After all the expectation that was generally entertained here, Mr. Frere left this place for England on the 14th inst. and so much are we under the tyrannic controul of Bonaparte, that I have no hopes of his return. On the 16th an order was issued for the detention of all British vessels in every port in Spain, and on the 18th an order was issued for every person holding British merchandize to deliver in a faithful statement of the same, which was followed by an order for its confiscation on the 20th; and I am sorry to say, that we hourly look for another order to arrest every British subject now in Spain, so completely under the power and orders of France is this ill fated country."

In consequence of the receipt of the above intelligence, an order of Council was received at the Custom-House yesterday, *for* laying an embargo on vessels of every description bound to Spanish ports.—The issuing of letters of marque and reprisal is expected daily.

It still appears strange, if Mr. Frere really quitted Madrid on the 14th ult. and did not afterwards return, that he should not have reached this country before this time.

### *SPANISH PRIZES.*

Our cruisers continue to capture and detain great numbers of Spanish vessels. A letter from an officer on board the Fishguard dated off Cape St. Vincent, Dec. 3, 1804, informs of the capture of TWELVE Spanish ships,—one of them a frigate, taken by the Donegal, after an action of 15 minutes. She was from Cadiz, for Teneriffe, with stores:—and that the Donegal had captured another Spanish ship worth 200,000*l.* and adds,

That since writing the above, we have captured the following ships:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nestra Signora del Roserio, value | £ 10,000 |
| Il Fortuna, | 8,000 |
| St. Joseph, | 12,000 |
| La Virgine Assumpto, | 6,000 |
| Apollo, | 15,000 |
| Signora del Perefecutione, | 40,000 |
| Fowket, | 1,000 |
| Gustavus Adolphus, | 1,000 |
| A Settee, | |
| A Ship, with naval stores, | 40,000 |

### *MORE POLITICAL CHANGES.*

The report of a projected change in Batavian government is revived, and Schi

Mr. H. then said, it appeared that he was correct. Is then, he asked, a belief in the existence of a God of no importance to the peace and welfare of society? He hoped there was no gentleman in the House who was ready to advocate this alarming doctrine. It was a doctrine refuted by the practice of all nations, and all ages. In all governments on earth it had been, he said, found necessary to introduce some system of religion; and strongly to inculcate a belief of the existence of an over ruling power. It was true, he said, that an experiment of the contrary had lately been made in France. By a national decree all religion had been abolished—the idea of a God discarded—and it had been impiously inscribed over the entrance into all the burying places in France, that "*Death was an everlasting sleep.*" Had Mr. Jefferson, he said, been in that unhappy country, he might have felt the pernicious consequences of his favourite doctrine. If that doctrine had not there broken any legs, it had severed the heads of thousands from their shoulders, and picked their pockets.

Does any one doubt, asked Mr. H. that Mr. Jefferson invited Thomas Paine, to leave France, and return to the United States? Let him hear his letter, and he will doubt no more.

[*Mr. H. here read Mr. Jefferson's letter to Paine, from "You expressed a wish," &c. to the end*]

Is this, he asked, the language of cold indifference? Is it the language of ordinary civility? No, he said, it was the ardent expression of high esteem and affectionate attachment for one of the most unprincipled and abandoned of the human race; for one who had published the most infamous libels upon the character of our beloved Washington—one, who at the very time he received this letter, was inventing new horrors for the French revolution; was endeavouring to corrupt and disorganise all the governments of the earth, and was openly and blasphemously reviling the blessed Saviour of the world. —These, he said, were the *useful labours* for which Thomas Paine was to reap a reward in the thankfulness of nations. These were the useful labours which he was invited by Mr. Jefferson to repeat in this country.

It has been said, continued Mr. H. that the writings of Thomas Paine were useful to this country in the commencement of our revolution. So were the exertions of Benedict Arnold. Both were once useful men.—Both turned traitors to their country!

I have endeavored, said Mr. H. to obtain correct information, concerning the alledged attempt of Mr. Jefferson to seduce the wife of Mr. Walker. He begged to be permitted to state what he considered unquestionable facts. Mr. Walker had long considered Mr. Jefferson a confidential and faithful friend, and as such had gladly and familiarly admitted him into his family. Taking advantage of this familiarity, Mr. Jefferson treacherously and basely attempted the honour of Mrs. Walker. Mr. Walker, ignorant of this vile conduct of his supposed friend, having written his will, in which he had named Mr. Jefferson, as executor, read the same to Mrs. Walker for her approbation. On hearing Mr. Jefferson mentioned in the will, she could no longer suppress her feelings, but bursting into tears, disclosed to Mr. Walker, his vile attempt; his name was struck out of the will, and Mr. Walker wrote him a letter demanding satisfaction for the affront he had offered.—The letter was delivered to Mr. Jefferson by General Lee. Mr. Jefferson did not deny the fact, but wrote a letter to Mr. Walker confessing the crime and humbly begging pardon. This statement Mr. H. said, he did not hesitate to say, was substantially true. He was convinced that such evidence could easily be obtained as would leave not a doubt on an unprejudiced mind.

Mr. Jefferson, continued he, is accused of having taken to his bosom a "*sable damsel.*" He would not decide whether this charge be true or false. It has been very currently reported, and rarely denied. But he felt, he said no disposition to scrutinise this charge. If it be true, it is to be presumed, that Mr. Jefferson considers it excusable. He was told that the custom of the country where Mr. Jefferson resides, warranted the practice, and, *de gustibus non est disputandum.*

It is a fact, said Mr. H. that by the advice of Mr. Jefferson, a considerable part of our navy, had heretofore been dismantled. It would be left to the people of the United States to decide, whether this was a wise or an ill advised measure, and they would determine whether Mr. Jefferson had not constantly shewn a bitter enmity against our infant navy. It was well known, and deeply lamented that a large number of our fellow-citizens were now, and for a long time had been suffering all the horrors of a Tripoline captivity. But whether this misfortune be owing to the mismanagement of Mr. Jefferson was matter of opinion. The admirers of the President must determine for themselves. It had been his constant opinion, he said, that our naval force in the Mediterranean has never been adequate to the service required. This opinion had been frequently expressed by gentlemen who had the best means of information on the subject. He was told it has been expressed by those who have commanded our expeditions against the Barbary powers, and he thought the opinion was fatally confirmed by the loss of the Philadelphia Frigate, and the captivity of many of our brave fellow-citizens.

Gentlemen are offended, said Mr. H. because the President is charged with having invented dry-docks to rot our ships. It was true, he said, that this was a very irritating subject, and it was to be presumed that Mr. Jefferson, and his friends would gladly consign it to oblivion. But we have, he continued, a right to form our own opinions on this subject. Taking the liberty of judging for himself, he had always thought if the invention of *dry-docks* had any merit, it was that of being calculated to ease and disburden a groaning treasury of that insupportable load of money, which the President so frequently tells the people his administration has accumulated. Every one knows the fate of this project. When it was proposed to Congress, the warmest and most servile friends of Mr. Jefferson received it coldly; and others of his friends openly expressed their surprise and chagrin. He well remembered that the gentleman who at that time did the people of Berkshire the honour to represent them in Congress, insinuated that it was a visionary project, and declared that its success was at least problematical. In a word, he said, the proposition of Dry-Docks was scouted out of Congress. And, he asked, shall the Printers suffer for having merely suggested an opinion sanctioned by a majority of Congress?

It was, he said, to be presumed that no member of the House was ignorant of the fact that the *Gun Boats* belonging to the United States were invented and recommended by Mr. Jefferson. If there could be any question concerning these *Gun-Boats* it must be, he said, whether they are a profit or a disgrace to our country. It was said that they were made to navigate the Mississippi during the *occlusion* of the port of New-Orleans. But they were not now required for that service. Fifteen millions of dollars he said had made that promising, that glorious country our own; the *occlusion* of the port had ceased, and these poor Gun-Boats finding nothing to do on the waters, were lately, like the Windham frogs, travelling over our dry lands.

One of the most serious charges he said, that had ever been brought against Mr. Jefferson, was that of having paid the infamous Callender for writing that vile and detestable book intitled "*The Prospect before us;*"—a book containing the most bitter libels upon our beloved Washington, and other great and good men, and fraught with the most scandalous invectives against the Federal Administration of the Government, and against even the Constitution of the United States. Bold and shocking, he said, as this accusation might appear, it had the strongest evidence to support it. We have, says he, the declarations of Callender, that before he published the first volume of the "*Prospect before us,*" Mr. Jefferson, having seen the proof sheets of that book, and being pleased with their contents, sent him a letter thanking him for the service he was rendering his country, and informing him that he had directed Mr. George Jefferson to pay him fifty dollars. In addition to this, Callender has declared that when the first part of the second volume of the "*Prospect before us*" was published, Mr. Jefferson sent him, unsolicited, fifty dollars more. But, he said, the declarations of Callender were not the only evidence we have in this case. The letters which Callender had received from Mr. Jefferson on the subject of the "*Prospect before us*" were deposited by him in the hands of a gentleman, [Mr. Davis] in Virginia, who was perfectly acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson, and that gentleman has declared that he is convinced beyond a doubt, that the letters were written by Mr. Jefferson. Many other gentlemen who are familiarly acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson, have examined the letters, and are clearly of the same opinion. Mr. H. said, he did not hesitate to declare to this House, that *he believed the charge to be true.* He then asked permission to read from the "*Prospect before us.*" And first says Mr. H. we will see what this man, paid by Mr. Jefferson, says, on the Constitution of the United States:—

"The Federal Constitution was crammed down the gullet of America. The longer we examine, the harder we shall find it to prove what America has gained by this government."

"Every Virginian who values his freedom, should prepare himself to meet the worst that may happen. He should perfect himself in the use of the musket, with as much diligence as the devotee learns his catechism."

"Men of Virginia, this is the glorious government which draws from your pockets twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, besides the net seven millions of dollars that we annually sink on the price of your labour."

We will next see, what he says of the late Federal Administrations:—

"Under the old confederation, matters never were, nor could have been, so wretchedly conducted, as under the successive Monarchs of Braintree and Mount-Vernon. Take your choice between Adams, War and Beggary, and Jefferson, Peace and Plenty."

Next, said Mr. H. we will see, what he says of our illustrious and beloved Washington.

"For years together, the *Grand Lama* of federal adoration, the immaculate Divinity of Mount-Vernon, approved of and subscribed every one of their (paper jobbers) *blackest* measures."

"This speech completely unmasks the *scandalous hypocrisy* of Washington." "Mr Adams has only completed the *scene of gloomy*, which Mr. Washington began." "He could not have committed a more pure and net *violation of his oath.*" "By his own account, he was twice a TRAITOR." "The extravagant popularity of this citizen reflects the utmost *ridicule* on the discernment of America." "He authorized the *robbery* and *ruin* of his own army."

And lastly, said Mr. H. not to tire the House, he would read what this hireling says of the venerable sage of Quincy:—

"This hoary-headed incendiary bawls out, to arms!" "Alas, he is not an object of envy, but of compassion and—of *horror!*"

"John Adams—that scourge, that scorn, that out-cast of America."

"We have been governed, by the most execrable of all SCOUNDRELS." "He is, in private life, one of the most *egregious fools* upon the continent."

"He (the future historian) will enquire, by what species of madness, America submitted to accept, as her President, a person *without abilities* and *without virtue;* a being, alike incapable of attracting either tenderness, or esteem!"

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*(To be continued.)*

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## LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*By an arrival at this Port, from Bristol.*

LONDON, December 17, 1804.

*WAR WITH SPAIN.*

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December 21.

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It still appears strange, if Mr. Frere really quitted Madrid on the 14th ult. and did not afterwards return, that he should not have reached this country before this time.

*SPANISH PRIZES.*

Our cruizers continue to capture and detain great numbers of Spanish vessels. A letter from an officer on board the Fishguard dated off Cape St. Vincent, Dec. 3, 180[illegible] informs of the capture of TWELVE Spanish ships,—one of them a frigate, taken by the Donegal, after an action of 15 minutes. She was from Cadiz, for Teneriffe, with stores:—and that the Donegal had captured another Spanish ship worth 200,000*l.* adds,

That since writing the above, we have captured the following ships:

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| St. Joseph, | 12,000 |
| La Virgine Assumpto, | 6,000 |
| Apollo, | 15,000 |
| Signora del Perefecutione, | 40,000 |
| Fawket, | 1,000 |
| Gustavus Adolphus, | 1,000 |
| A Settee, | [illegible] |
| A Ship, with naval stores, | 40,000 |

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*MORE POLITICAL CHANGES.*

The report of a projected change in the Batavian government is revived, and Sc[illegible]

Bonaparte, it is added, will carefully be placed at the head of the new system, as a kind of vice-roy to Bonaparte. The finances continue to be in a most deranged state; and to add to the distress of the country, the sums required for the ensuing year, greatly exceed those of the present, of which upwards of 40,000,000 of florins, nearly four millions of sterling, are yet unpaid and unprovided for. To the other extremities which have resulted to Holland from its connexion with France, that of a national bankruptcy is now seriously apprehended in that devoted country.

## NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

*IN SENATE, February 4, 1805.*

### TRIAL OF JUDGE CHASE.

AT noon, the Senate, as a High Court for the trial of Impeachment, was opened. The Judge being called, appeared at the bar, attended by his counsel, Luther Martin, and Robert G. Harper, Esquires, of Maryland, and J. Hopkinson, Esq. of Pennsylvania. The President (Mr. Burr) then asked the Judge, if he were ready [illegible]; he answered [illegible] was allowed to [illegible] as well as the [illegible] would permit a rough draft of an answer, which he desired permission to read by himself or counsel, this being granted, Mr. Harper then commenced reading the answer of Judge Chase to the articles of impeachment, and was assisted by Mr. Hopkinson.—The reading of the answer took three hours and three quarters.

[☞ *Letters from Washington say, this answer, which was drawn up by the Judge, was one of the most able productions ever penned; and not only completely strips the articles of impeachment of their fictitious importance; but is a full refutation of all the calumnies which have been uttered against his judicial character. The chief article, (that relating to Callender, and about which some of the Judge's friends, upon slight consideration, were rather anxious) is completely and effectually destroyed by this answer.*]

Mr. Randolph requested a copy of the answer for the Managers, and time to reply.—Mr. Burr informed him, the Senate would consider his request; and the members retired.

*February 5.*

The Senate informed the House, that a copy of the answer of Judge Chase, was prepared; and was ready for the managers.

### *HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

*Wednesday, February 6.*

Mr. Randolph, in behalf of the Managers of the impeachment of Judge Chase, reported a replication to the Judge's answer. This replication being couched in very intemperate [illegible] and offensive [illegible] to amend it, and to postpone it; but they all failed, and it passed by a large majority. The following is the replication:

"The House of Representatives of the United States have considered the answer of Samuel Chase, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the articles of impeachment against him by them exhibited in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States, and observe,

"That the said Samuel Chase hath endeavored to cover the high crimes and misdemeanors laid to his charge, by evasive insinuations, and misrepresentation of facts; that the said answer does give a gloss and colouring utterly false and untrue, to the various criminal matters contained in the said articles; that the said Samuel Chase did, in fact, commit the numerous acts of oppression, persecution and injustice of which he stands accused; and the House of Representatives, in full confidence of the truth and justice of their accusation, and of the necessity of bringing the said Samuel Chase to speedy and exemplary punishment, and not doubting that the Senate will use all becoming diligence to do justice to the proceedings of the House of Representatives, and to vindicate the honor of the nation, do aver their charges against the said Samuel Chase to be true; and that the said Samuel Chase is guilty in such manner as he stands impeached; and that the House of Representatives will be ready to prove their charges against him, at such convenient time and place, as shall be appointed for that purpose."

This indecent Report, though opposed by many of the democratic members, among whom were to be seen a number of the New-England delegation, passed without amendment, by a majority of 43, and was presented to the Senate on the 7th.

## *BY THE MAILS.*

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) January 23, 1805.

THE cold was more intense during the night before the last than it has been known to be in this city for twenty years past. The Mercury in the Thermometer stood yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, at 18 degrees above 0.

NEW-YORK, February 15.

We learn by the arrival of the ship American Eagle, from Cadiz, that the fever, which had so long afflicted that place, has entirely ceased, and the troops which had been placed as guards round the city, to prevent the pestilence from extending its ravages into the interior, have been withdrawn; that the blockade of the port was still continued by the British; and that the spirits of the Spaniards were much depressed, at the idea of a war with England.—Markets for American produce very good: Flour 22 dollars per barrel.

NEWPORT, Printed by [illegible]

*LATEST FROM EUROPE.*

The Diligent, from Naples, arrived at [illegible] has brought Paris papers to the [illegible] inclusive, which exhibit [illegible] which [illegible] Bonaparte [illegible] Emperor, and added the title of Italian Monarch—a declaration of [illegible] by the Porte to the French [illegible]

Capt. [illegible] arrived at New-York, from Naples [illegible] all ports of [illegible] had reached [illegible] the Mediterranean.

# NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, February 23, 1805.

"*Be True, and fear not.*

*Let all the Ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's.*

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By the arrival at this port on Sunday last, of the brig America, Capt. Haswell, in 52 days from Bristol, (England,) we have received a file of the London Morning Chronicle, from the 13th to the 21st of December, inclusive; although several days later than before received, they contain but very few articles of the first importance. A selection of the most interesting will be found under the foreign head in this day's Mercury.

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*Resolved*, That this House cannot pass any order or resolve, to censure or punish any individuals, except in cases of the breach of its own privileges: That Young and Minns, in making the aforesaid publication, have not been guilty of any such breach; and that it is inexpedient to rescind the contract, made with Young and Minns, for the present year.

The report of the Committee was accepted.—Yeas 91, nays 85.

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"Notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, we have had very *warm weather* in Congress. The report on the claims of the purchasers of Georgia Lands—has called up all the angry passions of the Pepperpot, from Virginia. He has taken the [illegible] and spared neither friend nor foe. [illegible] of the members have treated his insinuations with contempt; while others have [illegible] his charges, and repaid his abuse with interest. Challenges are talked of between Randolph and Dana, and others.

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"Two witnesses only were examined yesterday, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dallas.—Their evidence was in substance as published in their affidavits last year. There are about 55 witnesses on both sides; so we may expect this trial to occupy nearly the remainder of the session. Of the issue, it might be improper to state my opinion, but I assure you it is believed by many of the democrats that he will be honorably acquitted; the federalists incline to the same opinion, from a trust that party spirit cannot overcome, in so great a degree, the great responsibility of the court to their own consciences, their solemn oaths, their present reputation, and the voice of unbiassed posterity.

"Judge Chase has four counsel—Messrs. Martin, Harper, Hopkinson and Key. Of the 24 witnesses on the part of the impeachment 15 answered; and of the 32 witnesses summoned by Judge Chase, 25 answered.

"The concourse of spectators which attend the trial is great;—of whom the ladies make a considerable number.

"The Georgia Land bill has not been called up; it probably will be, this day."

DIED.—On Friday morning, the 15th inst. in the 70th year of his age, Mr. STEPHEN DEBLOIS, of this town.—Eminently distinguished by the exercise of every virtue and accomplishment, which characterise the valuable citizen—the accurate merchant—the honest, upright man, and the sincere Christian, he passed, through life, greatly esteemed and respected.—A widow, six children, and an only sister, lament, with unavailing sorrow, the loss of an affectionate husband—a tender parent, and a kind brother.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of NEWPORT, Feb. 22.*

| ENTERED, | From |
|---|---|
| Ship Eleanor Brooks, | Bourdeaux |
| Schooner Cyrus, Chace, | St. Kitts |
| Farmer, Field, | Demarara |
| Brig America, Haswell, | Bristol (Eng.) |
| **CLEARED,** | **For** |
| Sloop Betsey, Child, | Antigua |
| Aurora, Cahoone, | New-York |
| Brig Marian, Manchester, | Africa |


## Rhodes & Hammond,

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

At their Store, in Newport, No. 103, Thames-street,
(By Wholesale and Retail)

JAMAICA Spirits, 4th-proof, of an excellent flavour, and at a very-low price.
Cognac and Alicant Brandy.
Holland's Gin, of a superior quality.
*Sugars* { Havanna and Surinam, in hogsheads, boxes, and barrels, of a good quality, and very suitable for Retailing.
Loaf Sugar.
*Wines* { Vidonia and Sherry, of the 1st quality.
[illegible] { Hyson, Bouchong, and [illegible]
*Indigo.* { Spanish Flote, and French.
Salt-petre—Pepper—Ginger—Cassia.
Benninghove's Snuff—Glass-Ware.
Superfine Flour, &c. &c.

*ALSO,*

500 bushels Salt, suitable for the Fishing business.
400 bushels coarse Exuma Salt.
10 barrels mess Pork—and
1 Ton Redwood.

*Newport, February 22, 1805.*

## JOHN STEVENS,

*TIN-PLATE WORKER.*

*Hereby informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,*

THAT he has taken the Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Mumford, deceased, in Thames-street, where may be had all kinds of Tin-Ware, at the shortest notice, and as cheap as can be purchased in the State.—All favours gratefully acknowledged.—Cash, and the highest price, given for Old Pewter and Lead.

*Newport, February 22, 1805.*

## To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

*(if not previously disposed of at private Sale) at the House of the Subscriber, in South-Kingstown, on Tower-Hill, on Monday the 25th Day of March ensuing, at Ten o'Clock, A. M (if fair Weather, if not, the first fair Day after)*

ALL the Stock that is now on the Farm occupied by the subscriber, consisting of 150 Sheep, 20 Cows, 6 Oxen, 10 Head of young Stock, 2 Horses.—Also 2 Ox-Carts, and a number of farming Utensils.

JOHN WATSON.

*South-Kingstown, February 21, 1805.*

## FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres, with a Dwelling-House and Orchard thereon, now in the possession of JOSIAH BARBER.—An indisputable title will be given, and the terms of payment made easy.

CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

*Newport, February 22, 1805.*

## FOR SALE,

*(If applied for soon)*

ABOUT Ten Thousand Feet of Yellow-Pine Timber, or Scantling, of good length and size, very cheap for cash or approved credit.—Enquire at the Store of Capt. *Simon Davis*, on Mr. *Robert Stevens's* Wharf.

*Newport, February 22, 1805.*

THE Subscriber, being appointed Administratrix on the estate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to Stephen Deblois, or

JANE DEBLOIS, *Adm'x.*

Newport, February 23, 1805.

melpennick, it is added, will certainly be placed at the head of the new system, as a kind of vice-roy to Bonaparte. The Dutch finances continue to be in a most deranged state; and to add to the distress of the country, the sums required for the ensuing year, greatly exceed those of the present, of which upwards of 40,000,000 of florins, nearly four millions of sterling, are yet unpaid and unprovided for. To the other calamities which have resulted to Holland from its connection with France, that of a national bankruptcy is now seriously apprehended in that devoted country.

## NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

*IN SENATE, February 4, 1805.*

### TRIAL OF JUDGE CHASE.

AT noon, the Senate, as a High Court for the trial of Impeachment, was opened. The Judge being called, appeared at the bar, attended by his counsel, Luther Martin, and Robert G. Harper, Esquires, of Maryland, and J. Hopkinson, Esq. of Pennsylvania. The President (Mr. Burr) then asked the Judge, if he were ready for trial; he answered, he was prepared as well as the time allowed to him, would permit. A rough draft of an answer, which he desired permission to read by himself or counsel, this being granted, Mr. Harper then commenced reading the answer of Judge Chase to the articles of impeachment, and was assisted by Mr. Hopkinson.—The reading of the answer took three hours and three quarters.

[☞ *Letters from Washington say, this answer, which was drawn up by the Judge, was one of the most able productions ever penned; and not only completely strips the articles of impeachment of their fictitious importance; but is a full refutation of all the calumnies which have been uttered against his judicial character. The chief article, (that relating to Callender, and about which some of the Judge's friends, upon slight consideration, were rather anxious) is completely and effectually destroyed by this answer.*]

Mr. Randolph requested a copy of the answer for the Managers, and time to reply.—Mr. Burr informed him, the Senate would consider his request; and the members retired.

*February 5.*

The Senate informed the House, that a copy of the answer of Judge Chase, was prepared; and was ready for the managers.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

*Wednesday, February 6.*

Mr. Randolph, in behalf of the Managers of the impeachment of Judge Chase, reported a replication to the Judge's answer. This replication being couched in very intemperate [illegible] to amend it, and to postpone it; but they all failed, and it passed by a large majority. The following is the replication:

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# BOSTON, February 20.

## LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Pelican, from Nantz, arrived at New-York, has brought Paris papers to the 12th December.—They are, almost exclusively, occupied in details of the events which occurred at the coronation and consecration of Napoleon I. Emperor of France; and the establishment of a new dynasty in the family of Bonaparte. The Ottoman Porte had at last acknowledged the new Emperor, and added the title of *Padeschah*—a denomination usually given by the Porte to the French Monarchs.

Capt. Jappie, arrived at New-York, from Nantz informs, that there is a famine in almost all parts of Spain, and that the plague or fever had reached Italy, and several other parts on the Mediterranean.

# NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1805.

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*District of NEWPORT, Feb. 22.*

| ENTERED, | From |
|---|---|
| Ship Eleanor Brooks, | Bourdeaux |
| Schooner Cyrus, Chace, | St. Kitts |
| Farmer, Field, | Demarara |
| Brig America, Haswell, | Bristol (Eng.) |
| **CLEARED,** | **For** |
| Sloop Betsey, Child, | Antigua |
| Aurora, Cahoone, | New-York |
| Brig Marian, Manchester, | Africa |


## Rhodes & Hammond,

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

At their Store, in Newport, No. 103, Thames-street,
(By Wholesale and Retail)

JAMAICA Spirits, 4th-proof, of an excellent flavour, and at a very-low price.
Cognac and Alicant Brandy.
Holland's Gin, of a superior quality.
*Sugars* } Havanna and Surinam, in hogsheads, boxes, and barrels, of a good quality, and very suitable for Retailing.
Loaf Sugar.
*Wines* } Vidona and Sherry, of the 1st quality.
*Teas* } Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea.
*Indigo.* } Spanish Flote, and French.
Salt-petre—Pepper—Ginger—Cassia.
Benninghove's Snuff—Glass-Ware.
Superfine Flour, &c. &c.

*ALSO,*

500 bushels Salt, suitable for the Fishing business.
400 bushels coarse Exuma Salt.
10 barrels mess Pork—and
1 Ton Redwood.

*Newport, February 22, 1805.*

## JOHN STEVENS,

*TIN-PLATE WORKER,*

*Hereby informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,*

THAT he has taken the Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Mumford, deceased, in Thames-street, where may be had all kinds of Tin-Ware, at the shortest notice, and as cheap as can be purchased in the State.—All favours gratefully acknowledged.—Cash, and the highest price, given for Old Pewter and Lead.

*Newport, February 22, 1805.*

## To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

(*if not previously disposed of at private Sale*) *at the House of the Subscriber, in South-Kingstown, on Tower-Hill, on Monday the 25th Day of March ensuing, at Ten o'Clock, A. M* (*if fair Weather, if not, the first fair Day after*)

ALL the Stock that is now on the Farm occupied by the subscriber, consisting of 150 Sheep, 20 Cows, 6 Oxen, 10 Head of young Stock, 2 Horses.—Also 2 Ox-Carts, and a number of farming Utensils.

JOHN WATSON.

*South-Kingstown, February 21, 1805.*

## FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres, with a Dwelling-House and Orchard thereon, now in the possession of JOSIAH BARBER.—An indisputable title will be given, and the terms of payment made easy.

CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

*Newport, February 22, 1805.*

## FOR SALE,

*(If applied for soon)*

ABOUT Ten Thousand Feet of Yellow-Pine Timber, or Scantling, of good length and size, very cheap for cash or approved credit.—Enquire at the Store of Capt. *Simon Davis*, on Mr. *Robert Stevens*'s Wharf.

*Newport, February 22, 1805.*

THE Subscriber, being appointed Administratrix on the estate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to Stephen Deblois, or

JANE DEBLOIS, *Adm'x.*

Newport, February 23, 1805.

## POETRY.

*For the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE following Lines were compoſed on an uncommon beautiful effect, produced by a ſevere Froſt, after a heavy Shower of Hail and Rain, in the Month of January, 1805.

BY A YOUNG LADY.

THE grand, the glorious ſcene, diſplay'd abroad,
O'er all Creation's works, proclaims a GOD!—
The glittering objects, that arreſt the ſight,
Fills every mind with wonder and delight.
Nature is mantled in a ſilver veſt,
With winter's froſt-nipt beauties on her breaſt,
Behold trees, ſhrubs, and every little ſpire,
All richly clad in ſilvery attire,
Which when enliven'd by the Sun's bright rays,
Dazzling the eye, they in full beauty blaze,
Speaking aloud, their great Creator's praiſe.
Around our dwellings, fancy ſees diſplay'd
Broad ſilver fringes, elegantly laid;
And from imagination's airy height,
The roofs ſeem ſtudded thick, with diamonds bright:
On which when Sol's glad beams refulgent play,
They glow like Stars, in heav'n's broad azure way.
One univerſal grandeur beams around,
Earth ſeeming fairy, or enchanted ground:
Grand as theſe lower regions now appears,
This ſhort-liv'd glory, muſt diſſolve in tears;
And ſee how ſoon the magic ſcene is fled,
Struck, is the wand, and every charm is dead.
How doth each object fade before our eyes,
Which lately call'd forth wonder and ſurprize;
So fades the viſionary views of man,
When life's gay, goodly proſpects, he doth ſcan;
Fondly he gazes, counting preſent joy
His own, till ſad reality his ſanguine hopes deſtroy.

## SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XX.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

VICIOUS men are diſtruſted and deſpiſed, even by the vicious themſelves. A man without character, ſoon becomes an outcaſt of ſociety. Let it, therefore, be your firſt care, to eſtabliſh a firm character for ſcrupulous integrity. A lie admits of no apology. This truth is ſo generally underſtood, that even among the moſt profligate, what is called *giving the lie*, muſt be atoned for at the hazard of life. But, do not therefore haſtily conclude that you are to ſend a challenge to every ill-mannered, or drunken puppy, who dares to diſpute your veracity. I mean only to prove the vice of lying to be ſo univerſally deteſted, that to tell a gentleman he is guilty of it, is the moſt unpardonable offence; and very juſtly, becauſe it is, by implication, calling him a coward. A man of true courage will diſdain the protection of a falſhood, were it even to ſave his life. When he has once paſſed the *Rubicon* he will march boldly on to the Capital. He has put his life upon a caſt, and will nobly ſtand the hazard of the die.

There is indeed in this trait of a great character no medium; and it becomes infinitely deſirable, when you reflect on the influence it will have on all your actions. If you be poſitively determined to preſerve your veracity, you will ſeldom perpetrate what you would be aſhamed to confeſs. Be Truth, therefore, your Palladium. I cannot bequeath you a better inheritance.

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French-Town Catholic Seminary
## LOTTERY.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, That the above LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing, at Eaſt-Greenwich, on Thurſday, the 14th day of March enſuing, and will continue, from day to day, (Sundays excepted) until completed. And the ſubſcribers hereby pledge themſelves for the fulfilment thereof.

THOMAS FRY,
PARDON TILLINGHAST,
GEORGE CARD,
} *Managers.*

*East-Greenwich, Feb.* 12, 1805.

*** Tickets, at Two Dollars 50 Cents each, may be had of either of the Managers, or at this Office, if applied for ſoon.

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JUST RECEIVED, BY
## WILLIAM C. BAEN,

A large aſſortment of India Cottons, viz.

JALAPORE Sannas,
Baſtas,
Mow Sannas,
Mamoodies,
Gurrahs,

Which will be ſold very low, for Caſh.

*Newport, February* 15, 1805.

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FREIGHT, for Boſton, may be had, by applying to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
*Newport, January* 25, 1805.

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To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
*On the 13th day of March next, on the premiſes,*

ABOUT eight hundred acres of Land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the towns of Richmond and Hopkinton, now occupied by Mr. Slater; being part of the eſtate of the late Col. George Iriſh.

NICHOLAS TAYLOR,
JOHN IRISH.

*Newport, February* 15, 1805.

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## FOR SALE,

*At the office of the Newport Mercury,*

A GENERAL aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's Geography, abridged; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books; Dictionaries; Teſtaments, &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Alſo for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind, by the dozen or ſingle ſheet.—Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid George Gibbs, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING,
} *Executors.*

*Newport, March* 16, 1804.

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THE Executors to the eſtate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceaſed, requeſt all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-houſe of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjuſt the ſame; as after that period, the unadjuſted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to ſettle.

Newport, January 1ſt, 1805.

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## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

*Has juſt received in addition to his former aſſortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Caſh will be ſold cheaper than they can be purchaſed in Newport, viz.*

BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muſlins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muſlins.
Silk and cotton cords and taſſels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

*Newport, Nov.* 10, 1804.

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*FOR SALE, BY*
SIMEON MARTIN,

ONE Hundred Hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glaſs Ware; each containing 80 ſtraws of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per ſtraw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glaſſes, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Caſes.
100 barrels of freſh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good ſhipping Herring.

*Newport, April* 6, 1804.

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CHRISTOPHER FOWLER
*HAS FOR SALE,*

BARCELONA Brandy.
Beſt Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Caſks New Rice.
Ruſſia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Freſh ſuperfine Flour.

*Newport, October* 26, 1804.

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*FOR SALE BY*
JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

*Newport, 26th of 10th Mon.* 1804.

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## *To Delinquent Subſcribers.*

THE ſubſcriber has taken every reaſonable method, to collect the arrearages due from delinquent ſubſcribers to the Newport Mercury, and thoſe indebted for advertiſements, without ſucceſs.—She is now determined to adopt ſome new method—conſequently an agreement has been made with GOLD S. SILLIMAN, Eſq. to collect all accounts (of more than three years ſtanding) that remain unſettled, on or before the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.—Thoſe who cannot make it convenient, to pay upon ſo *ſhort* a notice, are informed, that their Notes will be taken, payable in *ſixty days*.—No further Notice will be given to any one. ANN BARBER.

*Newport, February* 8, 1805.

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GODFREY WENWOOD
*HAS FOR SALE,*
*On the moſt reaſonable Terms.*

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

*Newport, Auguſt* 9, 1804.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the eſtate of her late huſband, *Nathan B. Miller*, of Newport, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

*WHO HAS FOR SALE,*

4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-caſk.
4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or leſſer quantity.
Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hogſhead.
Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the caſk.
Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate by the box.
Long Pipes Do. Eſſence of Spruce do. and 1 box of freſh Muſtard; alſo ſix large braſs Kettles.—All of which ſhe will diſpoſe of, as low as can be purchaſed in this town

*Newport, May* 11, 1804.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

*Newport, Nov.* 6, 1804.

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## FOR SALE,

A SMALL Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe and other buildings thereon, lying in North-Kingſtown, about Two miles South-weſt from Wickford, on the country road.—Alſo one half of a Lot of Land, and one-half of a Griſt-Mill the mill has a good run of cuſtom, and a remarkable good ſtream of water; there is three ſeparate mill-ſtreams, that comes into one head, that attends ſaid mill.—Alſo eleven Lots of Land, lying in Wickford, two of which are excellent water-lots.—For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber,

BERIAH WAITE.

N B. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next.

*North-Kingstown. February* 6, 1805.

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WHEREAS the Honourable Court of Probate, for the town of Newport, have appointed the ſubſcribers Commiſſioners, to receive, examine and adjuſt, the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent:—All perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby notified to exhibit the ſame to either of the ſubſcribers, at their reſpective dwellings, within ſix months from the 4th inſt. being the time allowed by ſaid Court.—No accounts will be allowed, unleſs properly authenticated.

WILLIAM WOOD,
WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD.
} *Com.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ANN ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

*Newport, February* 8, 1805.

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*State of Rhode-Island, &c.*

THE Creditors of ASA FELLOWS, of South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, Saddler, are hereby notified to appear, before the Honorable the General Aſſembly of this State, at their ſeſſion to be holden at Providence, on the fourth Monday of February inſt. to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an act, made and paſſed June, A. D. 1756, for the relief of Inſolvent debtors, ſhould not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

*Newport, February* 8, 1805.

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WINE AND SUGAR.

TWENTY boxes beſt Havanna brown Sugar.
30 quarter-caſks firſt quality, Sherry Wine.

For Sale, by WILLIAM CROOKE.

*Newport, Oct* 26, 1804.

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*FOR SALE BY*
JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

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GIBBS & CHANNING
*HAVE FOR SALE,*

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimentions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

*Newport, Dec.* 7, 1804

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*FOR SALE, BY*
JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter ſtrained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport.——He has alſo for Sale, beſt Holland's GIN.

Newport, January 11, 1805.

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SAUNDERS MALBONE

HAS removed to the Store at the Head of Col. Sherburne's Wharf, where he has for Sale, a general Aſſortment of GROCERIES; Spaniſh Flote Indigo, of a ſuperior quality; and a few Bolts of Ruſſia Duck.

*Newport, September* 21, 1804.

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JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.
*Have juſt received, in addition to their former Aſſortment,*

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt poſſible terms.

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To LEASE, for One Year,
*From the 25th of March next,*

THE FARM, in Portſmouth, with the Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Out-Houſes thereon ſtanding, belonging to the ſubſcribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, January 25, 1805.

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ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, from among the Goods ſaved from the Wreck of the Brig Minerva, ſtranded on Beaver-Tail, on the 27th ult. One Bale, containing twenty pieces of fine German ſhirting Linen; One Bale, containing five pieces of Ruſſia Sheeting; and One Bale, containing two pieces of Ruſſia Duck.——As very few ſuch Linens are imported, it is requeſted that Shop-Keepers and others will be upon the look out, if any are offered for ſale. Whoever will give information ſo that the thief or thieves may be brought to juſtice and the Goods recovered, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and *Fifty Dollars* for the Goods only.—All neceſſary charges will be paid by,

SIMON DAVIS, of Newport, or
JAMES D'WOLFE, of Briſtol.

January 9th, 1805

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WILLIAM C. BAEN,
*Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public,*

THAT he contemplates taking a Partner in Trade the enſuing Spring; but previous to that time wiſhes to diſpoſe of his preſent Stock, which is now offered at a very little more than firſt Coſt.

☞ Elegant plaid CALICOES, at 2s. 3d. and Carpets, at 5s. 9d. per yard.

Newport, January 4, 1805.

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WILLIAM CROOKE
*Offers for Sale,*

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

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MEIN & ROGERS
*HAVE FOR SALE,*
*At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames Street,*

JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amſterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spaniſh Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (ſuperfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, beſt quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter caſk.
Imperial, Hyſon, young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per cheſt.

*Alſo*, a general aſſortment of Groceries, wholeſale and retail at the loweſt prices, and a large aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware.

N. B. A conſignment of Trunks and Paper Hangings.

*Newport, June* 1, 1804.

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*CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY*
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mills, or at the Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum Letter do; Poſt do; Wrapping do; Bonnet do Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

*ALSO,*

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

*LIKEWISE,*

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

*Providence, Feb.* 10, 1804.